The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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Drifting Away.

Drifting away from each other,
Silently drifting apart,
Nothing between but the world's cold screen,
Nothing to lose but a heart.

Only two lives dividing
More and more every day;
Only one soul from another soul
Steadily drifting away.

Only a man's heart striving
Bitterly hard with its doom;
Only a hand, tender and bland,
Slipping away in the gloom.

Nothing of doubt or wrong,
Nothing that either can cure;
Nothing to shame, nothing to blame,
Nothing to do but endure.

The world cannot stand still.
Tides ebb, and women change;
Nothing here that is worth a tear,
One loves less—nothing strange.

Drifting away from each other,
Steadily drifting apart—
No wrong to ebb that the world can reach,
Nothing lost but a heart.

THE REPRIMAND.

Lisette Armard was the pride of the village as well as the delight of her parents, for she was as beautiful as she was good. All the young men of the neighborhood aspired for her hand, but she cared for only one, who had been her playmate from childhood, and to whom she was plighted in marriage.

The first sorrow that Lisette experienced was when Louis, her betrothed, wishing to earn something for plenishing, set out for Paris, where he intended to stay a year. His father, though a wealthy farmer, was famed for his penuriousness, and though he gave his consent to the marriage of Louis, he refused to assist the young couple in the least. Lisette's parents promised to do all they could, but they had a large family, and Louis could not expect them to be at the entire charge of furnishing the new household; besides he had a high spirit, and would not have consented to it even if their means had been greater.

About six months after Louis had been gone, a fresh sorrow assailed Lisette, and one that made her forget, for a while, even her lover's absence. Her father sickened and died, and when his affairs came to be settled, it was found that he was insolvent, instead of being in the comfortable circumstances that common report had asserted and even his own family believed. To add to Lisett's distress, her mother, overcome by this double blow, sickened, and the young girl was left alone, to provide for the wants of her little brothers and sisters.

For several weeks she struggled on, nursing her mother half the night, and working assiduously the entire day. Often she denied herself more than half her meals, in order to satisfy the craving appetites of her little household. Little by little she parted with such articles of furniture as could be spared, that she might obtain means to purchase food or medicines; and, at last, actually sold her own personal trinkets.

Yet she never complained. "My troubles come from Heaven," she would say, "and for some beneficial purpose, though, as yet, I cannot recognize it. But God will make all manifest, by-and-bye; and in Him I trust." Ah! would that in sorrow every one might thus speak.

With all her economy and self-denial, however, she had been unable to provide for the rent of their dwelling, which she knew would soon be due. But this gave her comparatively little uneasiness, for her landlord was the father of Louis, and parsimonious as he was, she did not suppose that he would harass her, under her present complication of miseries. How was she astonished, therefore, when one morning a bailiff came into the house and demanded the rent, which, he said gruffly, had been due two entire days.

In vain Lisette informed him of her present inability to liquidate the debt. In vain she asked for delay. The officer told her that his orders were peremptory, and that, unless the money was forthcoming, the whole family was to be turned into the street, and the household goods sold by the public crier.

In this terrible emergency, Lisette resolved to appear personally to her future father-in-law. She shrunk, indeed, from an act so mortifying to her maidenly pride; but one look at her bedridden mother overcame every scruple, and, having first obtained a pledge from the bailiff that he would wait till she returned, she hurried away, not even waiting to put on her gala-day attire.

Farmer Rodin had just concluded his dinner, and was computing the probable value of his crops, when Lisette, pale and agitated, appeared before him. Notwithstanding her rustic dress she looked unspeakably lovely, and her embarrassment, which dyed even her neck with blushes, increased this beauty. But a miser's soul is impervious to everything but the clink of gold, as poor Lisette discovered the moment she began to tell her errand.

"What," cried the old man, rising in anger, "have you come here for no other purpose but to tell me that you don't intend to pay me? You had better have spared yourself the walk.'

"We would pay you if we could," sobbed Lisette, clasping her hands in entreaty; "we mean to pay you some day; it is only for delay that we ask. Mother is sick and cannot work; we are honest, indeed we are; if you turn us out into the street what will become of us?"

But neither her tears nor her supplicating voice moved the hard hearted miser. Ever since he had discovered that Lisette's father died insolvent, and that she would consequently not have the fortune which had been promised with her, Farmer Rodin had determined to break off the match between his son and her. He thought the present opportunity a good one to effect his purpose. If he could drive the family from the village, they would probably, he reflected, go to some distant neighborhood to hide their disgrace; and, in that event, they would be beyond the inquiry of his son, even if Louis, as the old man feared, should seek to trace them out. Accordingly his naturally relentless breast was now more steeled to pity than ever.

"Honest people have something else to do than to support beggars," he said, with a frown. "I'm astonished at your impudence, too, in coming here; your boldness disgraces you. I suppose you think that because Louis is my son I am going to keep you and yours in idleness, and allow you to cheat me out of my hard earnings; but I'd have you to know that my boy casts off such a shamefaced piece as yourself; he'll marry no beggar's child. You needn't think your crying is going to move me," continued the old miser, warming into additional rage to excuse his brutality to himself; "I'm used to such tricks."

Broken hearted at what he said about Louis, and which she now begun to fear might be true; tortured by the prospect of a homeless family to feed, and outraged in every maidenly feeling, Lisette still ventured a last plea.

"Dear, dear Mr. Rodin," she said, "only consent to wait until mother gets well; till we can look about us, and I will surrender all claim to the hand of Louis, if that"—

But Farmer Rodin did not allow her to conclude the sentence. Seizing his cane, he thundered forth, black with passion:

"Out of my house, you baggage, pack, troop at once. You talk of surrendering my son! I would cut him off without a sou if ever he looked at you again." And as the affrighted girl, who momentarily expected to be struck, hurried forth, still sobbing, he followed her, and standing on the steps, cried after her: "Never let me see your face in the village again. If I find you about to-morrow, and there's any balance still due me, I'll have your mother in jail before noon; so take good advice and be off, all of you."

Poor Lisette hastened down the garden walk, sobbing till her whole frame shook. Mechanically she pursued her way, for her apron was at her eyes, to check her tears, and so she did not see that, right before her, stood a well known form, from just within the gate. A minute more, however, and she was in the arms of Louis.

"What ails my pretty Lisette?" he cried. "Weeping, and here? There is some mystery in all this, of which I know nothing. I heard of your father's death in Paris, dear one, and knowing that you would need the consolation of affection now, if ever, I left all, and hastened hither. But the loss of a parent cannot explain these tears and the angry words I heard but now from my father. Ah! a suspicion crosses me. My parent has been cruel to you; he is parsimonious, I know; and he has been telling you that he withdraws his consent. But fear not, sweet Lisette; I will be your true lover still."

At last the poor girl found words to speak, for heretofore she had only been able to cling helplessly to Louis, and sob afresh.

"No, no," she cried, hiding her head on her lover's shoulder, to conceal her blushes, "it is not that—or not all that. You must think of me no more. We are poor now, very poor," and, as she spoke, she moved away from her lover, as if he no longer belonged to her, and, looking him in the face steadily, but oh! how mournfully, continued, "and your father is going to turn us into the street because we cannot pay our rent. You cannot marry a beggar, Louis, and I am one now. So farewell—for—ever."

She spoke the last words with difficulty, making an effort to pass Louis as she uttered it, and gain the highway. But his arms were around her in a moment; and he pressed her closer to his heart than ever.

"Now may God forget me, if I desert thee, Lisette, from this hour out. Your words annoyed me for a moment, for even I, who knew my father's miserliness so well, did not believe he could be so cruel. But I will not curse him, for he is my parent still. Yet his house can be my home no longer. My lot is thine henceforth, and while I have hands to labor we shall not want, dear one. I have money with me, earned in Paris, and, instead of buying new furniture for us, as we intended, little wife," he said, cheerfully, "it shall purchase back the old; and then, with thy mother, and thy brothers and sisters, now mine also, we will be happy in spite of the past. Cheer up, therefore, and smile again, as of old."

But suddenly a shriek was heard from the house, which arrested the departing steps of Louis. Again and again the shriek rent the air, and immediately the servant of Farmer Rodin, the sole female occupant of the house, for his wife had been long dead, appeared at the door, crying out that her master was dying.

Instantly everything was forgotten, by both Louis and Lisette, except the peril of the old man. Simultaneously they turned, and, side by side, entered the dwelling. There, on the floor, entirely senseless, lay Farmer Rodin, the victim of a stroke of apoplexy.

To send for the village surgeon in order to have a vein opened, and, when this proved ineffectual, to summon the priest, was but the work of a few moments. All, however, was in vain. The miser never recovered his consciousness. Before the sun went down Louis was without a surviving parent and the undisputed heir of what was, to him, vast wealth.

The rage of the cruel landlord, it was evident, had brought on the fit, and thus his own wickedness had been the cause of his death. Everybody regarded the stroke of apoplexy, indeed, as a visitation of Providence.

What more have we to tell, which the reader cannot imagine? The marriage of Louis and Lisette took place, in due season, to the great joy of the village. The felicity which the happy couple had hoped for was fully realized during a long life of mutual devotion.

Lisette was often heard to say that, at last, she discerned the purpose of Providence in having visited upon her little family death and poverty. "It was to prove to me the strength of Louis' love," she would add, "which, but for these sorrows, I should never have known for what it was."

The Cause of Boiler Explosions.

A weak spot in a boiler, or in any other device, does not improve by use, and when a machine breaks down at a point which is ascertained to have been weak for a long time, no one is impressed with the necessity of going into a long discussion to show that mysterious agencies were suddenly brought to bear upon the weak point causing the break. The fact is, the point of fracture was unable to sustain the load imposed upon it. It did its very best, but when the load was not lessened, yet the deterioration of metal continually going on, a time came when, from inability to hold on longer, the machine broke down. Is there any mystery about it? Is there any mystery about the fact that a boiler of six and a half feet in diameter, running at a pressure of seventy-five pounds to the square inch, with one of the sheets corroded to the thinness of paper, exploded, doing serious damage? We think not, and we further think that all efforts to surround such cases with mystery worthy only of those who have soared so high into the regions of theory that they are reluctant to step down before, and into the presence of facts and common sense. Boilers should be periodically inspected, with much care, so that any indications of weakness may be discovered before it is too late. There are few if any defects that careful external and internal examination, with chisel and hammer, will not discover, and we would advise all boiler owners to secure the services of some competent man to examine their boilers carefully at least once a year.

Jean Paul says: "Every love believes in a double immortality, in its own and that of the other. When it is able to fear that it ever may cease it has already ceased. It is all the same to our heart whether the loved one disappears, or his love only."

S'posin'.

While Judge Copley was sitting in his office the other day, looking over some law papers, the door opened and a man hobbled in upon crutches. Proceeding to a chair, and making a cushion of some newspapers, he sat down very gingerly, placed a bandaged leg upon another chair and said:

"Judge, my name is Briggs. I called in, judge, to get your opinion about a little point of law. Mr. Judge, s'posin' you lived up the 'pike here a half mile, next door to a man named Johnson. And s'posin you and Johnson was to get into an argument about the human intellect, and you was to say to Johnson that a splendid illustration of the superiority of the human intellect was to be found in the power of the human eye to restrain the ferocity of a wild animal. And s'posin' Johnson was to remark that that was all bosh, because nobody could hold a wild animal with the human eye; and you should declare that you could hold the savagest beast that was ever born if you could once fix your gaze on him.

"Well, then, s'posin Johnson was to say he'd bet a hundred dollars he could bring a tame animal that you couldn't hold with your eye, and you was to take him up on it, and Johnson was to ask you to come down to his place to settle the bet. You'd go, we'll say, and Johnson'd wander around to the back of the house and pretty soon come front again with a dog bigger'n any four decent dogs ought to be. And then s'posin' Johnson'd let go of that dog and sick him on you, and he'd come at you like a sixteen-inch shell out of a howitzer, and you'd get skeery about it and try to hold the dog with your eye and couldn't. And s'posin' you'd suddenly conclude that maybe your kind of an eye wasn't calculated to hold that kind of a dog, and you'd conclude to break for a plum tree, in order to have a chance to collect your thoughts, and to try to reflect what sort of an eye would be best calculated to mollify that sort of a dog. You ketch my idea, of course?

"Very well, then; s'posin' you'd take your eye off of that dog; Johnson, mind you, all the time sicking him on and laughing; and you'd turn and leg it for the tree, and begin to swarm up as fast as you could. Well, sir, s'posin' just as you got three feet from the ground, Johnson's dog would grab you by the leg and hold on like a vise, shaking you until you nearly lost your hold. And s'posin' Johnson was to stand there and holler: 'Fix your eye on him, Briggs! Why don't you manifest the power of the human intellect?' and so on—gassing away with ironical remarks like those; and s'posin' he kept that dog on that leg until he made you swear to pay the bet, and then, at last, had to pry the dog off with a hot poker, bringing away at the same time half a pound of your meat in the dog's mouth, so that you had to be carried home on a stretcher, and to hire four doctors to keep you from dying with lockjaw.

"S'posin' this, what I want to know is, couldn't you sue Johnson for damages, and make him pay heavily for what that dog did? That's what I want to get at."

The judge thought for a minute, and then said:

"Well, Mr. Briggs, I don't think I could. If I agreed to let Johnson set the dog at me, I should be a party to the transaction, and I could not recover."

"Do you mean to say that the law won't make that infernal scoundrel, Johnson, suffer for letting his dog eat me up?"

"I think not, if you state the case properly."

"It won't hey?" exclaimed Mr. Briggs, hysterically. "Oh, very well! very well! It's a beautiful government, this is! Beautiful, ain't it? I s'pose if that dog had chewed me all up, and spit me out it 'd 've been all the same to this constitutional republic. But blame me if I don't have satisfaction. I'll kill Johnson, poison his dog, and immigrate to some country where the rights of citizens are protected. If I don't, you may bu'st me open!"

Then Mr. Briggs got on his crutches and hobbled out. He is still a citizen, and will vote at the next election.—*Max Adeler, in Illustrated Weekly.*

Determined to Reform.

The following appears in a Picton (Ont.) paper: "Notice—God helping me, I am determined to save myself and as many of my fellow-sufferers as possible from the snares and traps of all hotelkeepers and whisky sellers. By my own weakness, and their cupidity, I find myself well nigh ruined in every respect, and am determined to redeem the past by a sober future, and I warn and caution every man in the trade that should they ever again give me the intoxicating cup, under any pretense whatever, that I will surely bring them to justice, as I mean this and will perform what I say."

A Horrible Tale.

The captain of a vessel recently arrived at San Francisco reported that when in latitude thirty-seven degrees ten minutes north, longitude sixty-seven degrees thirty-five minutes east, he sighted a vessel bearing south-southeast, apparently dismasted and with signals flying. Bore down upon her, and sent the chief officer with the second lifeboat, who returned with two men and their effects. Found it to be the Japanese junk Coki Cuman, of Tatsurna, Swagura late master, bound from Hakodadi to Yokohama. The junk left the former port on the ninth of November, 1875, and had been dismasted, after which it drifted hopelessly about. The master and nine of the crew had died from four to six months ago of scurvy, and the two survivors had nailed them down in the hold, the stench from which was horrible. They had thrown the cargo of salt fish overboard. The two survivors, Kaisurva (mate) and Tom Fitche (sailor) were in a desperate condition from scurvy, the former being perfectly black and entirely helpless, the latter not being so bad, but both were very much emaciated, having had nothing but dry rice, what fish they caught, and no water but when it rained, and latterly no fire, having used everything available for burning. The junk was a wreck, her bottom being covered with seaweed and barnacles. The survivors' statement is as follows:

On the ninth of November we sailed from Hakodadi to go to Comichi, and left the latter on the twelfth for Yokohama with a strong south wind. Hove the junk to for four days. On the sixteenth the wind changed to the northward, blowing very hard. Wore ship to attempt to get back to Hakodadi. As night came on the wind increased, and in a very heavy squall carried away the mast; cut the end of the yard and fished the mast, but on making sail the mast again broke and the yard was washed overboard. A sea striking the rudder carried it away also, the wind still blowing in a succession of gales. We were entirely helpless. On the twenty-first of November, the junk making much water and likely to founder, we came to the determination to throw the cargo (salt fish) overboard, which was accordingly done; and from that date to the twentieth of December we drifted about, not knowing whither, when our fresh water and firewood were entirely gone, and then our misery commenced in reality.

At the beginning of January, to increase our horrors, sickness made its appearance among us in the shape of scurvy. On the eleventh of January the first death took place, namely, that of Cwagers, a sailor. On the fourteenth the captain, Sawgura, worn out and dispirited, and whose body was swollen to double its size, expired. On the twenty-third another sailor, Otto Kitchi, died raving mad, and his body was perfectly black. On the twenty-eighth Bung Kitchi, the cook, Kidorza, Skidgro and Taski, three sailors, died raving mad, and their bodies were swollen from drinking salt water. On the twenty-ninth of March Thero Kitchi and A. Itchi, two sailors, died also raving mad. On the twentieth of May Mantz died, completing the list of deaths and leaving us two survivors anticipating a similar death; but, fortunately, on the twenty-fourth heavy rain came on, which enabled us to save a small quantity of water as a standby, any previous showers having been so light as never to supply our immediate wants.

This recruited our strength and enabled us to move about, and on the fourth of June we had the good fortune to catch fifteen fish, which supplied us with food. On the second of July we replenished our stock of water, and on the third we had the joyful sight of seeing a vessel (the first since our sailing), which bore down upon us and took us off our floating tomb, and which proved to be the English bark Abbey Cowper, and were most kindly treated by the captain and the crew, by whose care and attention we were both restored to health.

Opposition to Vaccination.

Vaccination is encountering much opposition in the north of England. A sale of goods seized by the police in discharge of a penalty for refusing to vaccinate a child took place at Denton. The anti-vaccinators appeared in force and held an open air mass meeting previous to the sale. A Methodist minister condemned compulsory vaccination, and asked the crowd to subscribe and buy in the property—a silver watch, two pictures, and a table. A hat was passed around, and the contumacious citizen lost nothing through resistance to the law.

There are 40,000 lawyers in the United States, of whom one hundred and ninety-eight are in Congress.

Judge Them Gently.

Then gently scan thy brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Though they may gang a kennin wrang,
To step aside is human.
Who knows the heart, 'tis He alone
Decidedly can try us:
He knows each chord, its various tone,
Each spring its various bias.
Then at the balance let's be mute—
We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resistit.

—*Robert Burns.*

Conditions Favoring the Production of Malaria.

Dr. Charles P. Russell gives the following suggestions: Let us consider under what circumstances malaria may be produced. Although it cannot be denied that there are peculiar localities where, with apparently every presumed condition existing for the development of malaria, that poison is entirely absent, yet the concurrence of malarial emanations with such conditions in innumerable places establishes beyond a question their direct relation. The essential element in the production of malaria would appear to be vegetable decomposition; and, in order that this process shall ensue, the simultaneous operation of air, moisture, and a certain high range of temperature are absolutely required. Localities, therefore, where such combination occurs are prolific of malaria. Of this character are swamps and morasses, alluvial deposits, loose, porous, sandy and argillaceous soils, or deep, loamy, marly lands, underlaid by impermeable strata, affording capacity for the retention of moisture, regions exposed to periodical or occasional inundation, places left bare by the subsidence of lakes, or the drying up of streams, and particularly areas subject to the intermingling of salt and fresh water—as salt marshes into which fresh streams discharge, or regions liable to tidal overflow and recession. The exhalations from marshy tracts are recognized by their effects upon the human system throughout the world, and the fact that marshes bear a causative relation to malaria has been demonstrated in numerous instances by the disappearance of fever after thorough drainage and cultivation, and its reappearance upon their being allowed to relapse into neglect.

The favorable effect of drainage and cultivation is owing both to the systematic removal of water near the surface, and most probably also to the absorption by the growing crops of the products of organic decomposition. On the same principle Prof. Maury succeeded in antagonizing the noxious emanations from a marsh surrounding the observatory at Washington by planting it thickly with sunflowers, which seem to possess an extraordinary absorbing power. Sebastian is inclined to believe that the calamus aromaticus which grows in some swamps has a similar neutralizing quality. Swamps covered with water are not so dangerous as those partially dry, the layer of water serving as a protection against the access of air and heat to the vegetable matter underneath. A certain continuous range of temperature seems essential to the development of malaria, which is almost unknown beyond sixty degrees north and fifty-seven degrees south latitude, and during the cold season in the temperate zone. According to Hirsch, it prevails up to various degrees of latitude and average annual temperature. It is the average summer temperature, however, that is of account, and the northern limit of this lies between the isotherms of fifty-nine degrees and 59.8 degrees Fahrenheit, giving a prolonged temperature sufficiently high to insure vegetable decomposition.

Served Him Right.

A man drove his horse to a hotel on Kearsarge mountain, and tying him under the stable went to the top of the mountain. The horse stood there all day with nothing to eat. The man came down at night, and was about starting off, when the landlord put in appearance and demanded fifty cents. "What for?" said the man. "For cruelty to animals," replied the landlord, "in leaving your horse all day under my stable with nothing to eat. If you had done it in Massachusetts they would have fined you twenty dollars." The man paid his half dollar and drove down the mountain.

Progress of the Burglar's Art.

We learn from an English contemporary that, notwithstanding the many precautions taken by eminent safe makers to prevent the possibility of any forcible opening of their [illegible] manufactures, the [illegible] burglar has [illegible] of destroy[illegible] powerful [illegible] which, it [illegible] copper and [illegible] pliant in a few [illegible]

The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

Rutherford B. Hayes,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

William A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

Saturday, September 2, 1876.

In a few days the issue in this campaign will be made complete by nominations of congressional candidates by the respective parties all over our State. The Democrats with singular unanimity have renominated their members with the exception of Gen. Terry, who is replaced by Gen. Pridmore. Republicans can well learm from them a lesson. In our district Mr. I. C. O'NEAL is our standard bearer. It the duty averyof Republican to rally to his support as cheerfully as though his own favorite had been selected. Do it, and we will make a better show than two years ago.

The Conservative Press of this State and their canvassers, so far as reported, have but little to say with regard to the Constitutional amendments to be voted on next November. The reason is obviously a double one: fear of the poor whites who pay no taxes, but at the beck of the landed aristocracy grow hoarse shouting for Tilden and Reform; and fear of those Negroes who are urged to vote the Democratic ticket as the one supported by "their best friends." They hope to keep close amendments and make these classes whom they detest participants in their own disfranchisement; but they are very much mistaken if they imagine the Republicans are going to thus ease them up. The record of the Conservative party of Virginia on this question of disfranchisement is a matter of general notoriety. The interview of that celebrated committee of Virginia gentlemen before Congress in 1870 when the honor of a Virginia gentleman given to Gen. Butler, was so much spoken of, is well remembered. These 'Virginia gentlemen' promised as one of the conditions precedent to the State into Congress, that there was to be *no* attempt at disfranchisement, except for crimes which were felony at *common* law. Do JOHN L. MARYE, Ex-Gov. WALKER, WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, WM. L. OWEN, Gov. J. L. KEMPER, advocate the adoption of an amendment which sacrifice that honor? We shall see.

The result of the joint commission of the M. E. Church and M. E. Church South in the matter of fraternal relations between these leading denominations must be gratifying to all the christian organizations of the country. While it does not effect a corporate union, it certainly paves the way for it in this, that the one great barrier has been removed. We look to see the Presbyterian denominations, Northern and Southern, follow their example. this renewal of friendly and ions soften the feelings tions, and so reg- blic opinion that st as respectable, eorgia and Texas inon is free in Massa-

J. W. Dungee will soon be around. Give him a hearing or an airing, just as you please. Hear him patiently, and let him ventilate his views. Don't ask him too many questions, for it might puzzle him and throw him off the track. Judging from the everlasting letters he writes, possessing all the variety of style, the abundance of logic, and the regard? for truth for which he is remarkable, he will make a decided impression—but it will be that he is the most oily tongued, hypocritical demagogue who ever bored an audience.

Don't attempt to brow beat him for he is an adept in the art, having served in divers places,—in different churches and in different denominations and always *held his own*—we wont say, of how many other people.

Last week Mr. Fields in reply to the charges of Aquila and Moses, asserted that they were false and malicious. This week we produce a letter from ex-Senator Teamoh a gentleman whose reputation is deservedly high, whose opportunities for observation and culture both in this country and in Europe have been improved to the fullest extent. In Massachusetts as in Virginia he exerted a potent influence. A born mechanic, he is intensely practical in his ideas of an education; deprived by law of facilities for instruction, he has failed not to employ his leisure hours for study. Such a man is not likely to pass a rash judgment upon an institute which can be made the means of doing much more good than it has.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—On the 6th of September next a Convention will be held in the city of Norfolk, to nomidate a candidate to bear the Republican standard in the approaching congressional election; and feeling, at all times, a lively interest in the success of the Republican cause, I deem it not amiss to call the attention of my Republican Fellow Citizens of this District to the name of the Hon. John M. Dawson, of Williamsburg, as one whose nomination, in my judgment, would secure us a most triumphant victory. The Hon. J. M. Dawson is at present the Representative of the counties composing in part our Congressional District, on the north side of the James river, in the Virginia Senate, and his nomination for Congress will bring to the polls in these counties a larger Republican vote, than that which any other man can get. Besides, the voters of the peninsula counties of the 2d Congressional district are determined, in view of the action of the late House of Representatives, in the contest between the Hon. James H. Platt and the Hon. John Goode, to make the most strenuous efforts to give our candidate at the ensuing election in November, a vote so overwhelmingly large, as to defy any attempt to keep him out of his seat; and I, therefore, invoke the Republicans of our district on the South side of the James river to unite with us in placing the Hon. John M. Dawson in the field as our standard bearer, assuring them that with him our success is beyond a peradventure.

A PENINSULA REPUBLICAN.

August 22, 1876.

The Hampton Normal School—Its Teachers—Troop Songsters—Its Estimate of the Negro's Capacity—Decoration Day—Bishop Brown's Sequences of the War—Repeaters—Sequences of the Institution—Agitation and Determination.

MR. EDITOR:

The report gains credence that the Hampton Normal School is not by far the institution it should be for the time it has been in existence. As to its management, or its treatment of its students. I can say nothing as an eye witness, if I may except many of its great number of "Graduates" diplomated every season with very questionable qualifications as teachers, scholars, moralists, &c., &c.

I have long labored under the impression that the above Institute, ought by this time, instead of turning out so man graduates, to have turned some of its own "manufacture" within its own walls. To say that there has not been time enough for this, would be to doubt alike the proficiency and thoroughness of its commissioned teachers. If during so many years it has failed in preparing *one* for a teachership within the Institute, it should not send him abroad as school master; for the more ignorant the classes to be taught, the greater should be the educational qualifications of the teacher. I think it would be to their own advantage to admit one, or more colored teachers. If they cannot make to cope with themselves, then they should have drawn on other Colleges that have done *more within less time* and less manual labor.

While I am a great admirer of professional vocal music, I am not, by far, willing that the little time we have to educate, should be so devoted to the above science, as to make of us *troop songsters* for the amusement of the most intelligent white audiences; such audiences as would not dare listen to a lecture delivered by the most enlightened scholar in the Normal Institute. They seem to like our muscle and music, not our practical brain-work. I have never been to any school, but it really seems to be a requirement out side of the catalogue of collegiate instruction. It may be patent, this singing, but I cannot invest, Nor have I been able to see why any different Educational Institute should be established for us, I mean as to the manner of educating—than for any other people in the country.

The wild and extravegant notions that white men had formed of our capacity to learn "something," may have caused them to venture upon many untried experiments, some under and others over estimating our true value and none willing to take us at "par value." To measure by the average American would have been a just standard; and we asked no more, nor less.

I cannot close without calling attention to the doings of last Decoration Day at the Federal Burying Ground, to which some allusion has already been made in the ADVOCATE.

"We went to our own, and our own received us not."

DECORATION DAY at Hampton was not observed in the usual form, the line of proscription being so widely drawn as to leave the ground entirely free to the whites and students of the Normal School. These latter I presume furnished the music aided by the post Band. We had our exercises in the morning or rather from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. They knew the grounds would soon be relieved of us by return of the boats, which was the fact, and here was their opportunity. I had been led to believe that there was to be an oration delivered by REV. J. M. Brown, to the entire gathering of the day, and then the floral strewing &c; but, this was not so, although the Rev. did most masterly to deliver his "Sequences of the War," and why the Hampton students should have lost the hearing of such a fine production, emanating as it did from an acknowledged scholar of their own race, I have been certainly unable to determine,—except it may be we are doomed to be the hewers of wood, and drawers of water, and songsters to serve in special occasions!

As the Rev's. speech was an effort of great originality, showing a depth of thought which but rarely opens up the mysterious workings of Providence with his people, I regret very much that the students, more particularly, had not heard him.

"REPEATERS,"

The same thing has occurred once, or twice before, and we may now regard it as a "fixture.

Sequences of the Institution:—

"Take up the shovel and the hoe,
And wind on the gamut down to *do*."

I knew that when driven to the wall they will attempt to show that the colored people, who go to these Decorations, do not properly observe Memorial Day. This however, only strikes back, charging the proprietors of these grounds who have the Soldiers' Home and Fortress Monroe at their back, with incompetency to protect the peace on such occasions. Four or five years ago when the people mnre were ignorant, and the "Normal" had done less, this state of affairs did not exist. which shows very clearly the "progrees" made by those who, by a very nice little programme of their own, boldly insult the colored race and their ablest men not only by keeping our children—on these occasions—from hearing such instruction as we desire to give, but who use these children all over the country and in Europe to promote a servile system of education.

The above is the unhappy result of the Confederate and Federal alliance in doing honors to our dead; the process is slow, but sure to accomplish in the end, the task at hand.

I was served last year, just as Rev. J. M. B. has been this year, so when I say "Repeaters" you may know just what, and whom I mean, it has taken root and the impression gains that we are in a poor condition to successfully attack it. The State being Democratic, it is thought that the name of "Collegiate Institute" for the Negro, would be a sign of satisfaction to the race, even if barely allowed to "drive the plough" on its farming grounds—a big thing. And it is useless to ask for more although, I believe in agitation. *Alia lentanda via est.* (Another way must be tried) in our opinion, before we shall ever be able to measure with other Institutes.

I should have stated in its proper place, that Rev. J. M. Brown's great argument for lack of a more educated class of hears, fell as upon strong ground. When he had concluded, it was under the deepest mortification, we offered a vote of thanks for the able address, which for lack of appreciation was very poorly received. We have visited these grounds for the last time under the present management.

Yours,

GEO. TEAMOH.

The Necessity of Organization to Promote Our Educational Interest—An Addres Delivered Before the Virginia Educational and Historical Association, by its President J. W. CROMWELL.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 15, 1876.

Organization in its broadest sense is the first preliminary and most essential step in the direction of any gigantic undertaking. "Organization is" as Coleridge defines it "the connection of parts in and for a whole so that each part is at once a means and an end."

Is there a new continent to be discovered far outshining

"The wealth of Ormus or of Ind,"

indivdual efforts may do much, but it is the co-operation and combination of agencies acting, if not under a common direction, at least in obedience to a common design that gives to mankind the great results desired. Are internal improvements to develop the resources of a land by opening up new highways for trade and commerce; is capital needed to carry on these enterprises; is the cause of religion and humanity and education to be promoted by the sending of the Bible to the heathen; is the preaching of the Word in Foreign lands demanded and their civilization to be effected by the silent labors of teacher and preacher? private purses may be opened and commence the work, but it is through the medium of organization that the great work is done if at all. Are reforms to be instituted, a popular opinion when wrong to be set at defiance and made right; the agitator may indeed arouse the public against the excess and weaknesses of a corrupt age and degenerate nation, but let him commence the WORK OF ORGANIZATION and his success so far as possible is assured when he receives co-operation and encouragement by the work of organization.

It was not until the Anti-Slavery Society was organized that the agitation of the slavery question produced a manifest effect on the country, and gradually prepared it for the death struggle which ended eleven years ago in the passage of the 13th Amendment to our National Constitution. There was an

ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA

in the days of Ruffner and St. George Tucker, but without organization it soon became a mere sentiment, while that of Benjamin Lundy and Lloyd Garrison, because of the additional power of organization grew to shake the entire land.

It was not before the Rochdale pioneers in 1843 with

LESS THAN $75 NET CAPITAL

commenced their labors, that the power and advantages of co-operation were felt and acknowledged. To-day with millions of pounds sterling invested, their industries contribute largely to the productive wealth of Great Britian. There is no doubt that the *idea* existed before that time, but by *organization* the idea passed into, and became a reality.

What can withstand the effect of

ORGANIZED POWER?

It is like the disciplined army fully equipped, thoroughly drilled, and skillfully officered compared with the noisy mob without intelligent direction or skilled leadership.

Organization, organization, combined action, obedience to purpose, design and will—it is this which holds the golden keys of success.

Is there any *necessity for organization* as applied to the accomplishment of the education of the Colored Youth of our State? This let us briefly consider:

It is a matter of general notoriety,

First, that there is still a strong and powerful sentiment in this State, yet unfavorable to the education of the masses at the expense of a tax on property. This sentiment is not confined to men of no standing or no influence, but to men such as Dr. Dabney and *Civis* whose articles in the *Southern Planter* and *Farmer* have had a wide circulation. It may be admitted that these views have been condemned to some extent by the press of our State, but it must also be seen that their publication in so popular a periodical as the one just named, shows that this sentiment is an aggressive one which by positive methods would destroy our present public school system.

With such a sentiment actively at work, the cause of popular education needs all the assistance which the combination of the forces of its friends can render.

Second, It is admitted that the State, by reason of her inability and for other reasons among which may be included the influence just named, fails to make an adequate support for her schoots, giving to them but 5.59 months out of the year, and of the $30.48 average salary paid, there is little left to afford teachers opportunity for improvement.

Third, The enrolment of only

54,941 COLORED CHILDREN

in the public schools of the State, and an average attendance of but 29,871 *of a colored school population of* 202,640 (less than 4000 of them attend private schools) *is a fact which carries its own moral.* We knew that there is something wrong, either in the interest manifested on the part of parents in negligence towards sending their children to school, or in the State by failing to give such teachers as *would* awaken the proper interest in parents and pupils and furuish a report more favorable to the cause of education.

Fourth, If report be true, it is a common thing to find teachers in colored schools receiving $25 or $30 per month and teachers in the white schools of the same district receiving as high as $75 per month. Is this by reason of a difference in grade? Does this difference in salary come from other sources than the public school fund, for exclusive and partial benefits? Or is it an evidence of a systematic effort to give under the name of a free school system supposed to afford equal facilities, advantages, to the children of the one race, superior to those given the other?

These are questions which naturally suggest themselves. From these four considerations there is sufficient to give a clear idea of the educational condition and prospects of the colored masses in Virginia.

No argument is needed to show the absolute necessity for a reform in this educational condition just narrated. The only question is, how are we to be rescued from this wretched plight?

How is this to be remedied,

BY WHOM AND WHEN?

Be assured, only a revolution of public sentiment on one part and a resurrection on the other hand, will change the unpromising state of affairs to which allusion has just been made, and present a picture of brighter colors and with shadows not so strongly, so deeply marked. It is not a work which can be accomplished simply by a decree of the will. Such a change in the social condition of half a million of souls who have had bequeathed to them the cursed legacy of the forbidding influence of two and a half centures of

LEGALIZED OPPRESSION

cannot be effected in a day, nor can the complete removal of the sad effects thereof be made in a generation; but if because of this true consideration, we became disheartened and the matter is left to time for the self correction, which a popular fallacy assures us, always evens the irregularities of the present, we will find ourselves drifting, drifting, borne along the current by custom, until the repulsiveness of the picture just drawn will indeed have vanished but only because our vision has been dimmed and we have been flattered by this sweet delusion. In view of this fact, duty and self interest alike dictate that we make the initiative *now* in the great work of removing all obstacles clearing the way for future generations.

The conflict which ensues in the realm of mind when customs, precedents, usages are to be attacked may be likened to the warfare of nations in hostile combat. What nation declares war that does not immediately summon her generals, marshalling her hosts, furbish her armor, and plan the campaign with every attention given to the smallest details? Herein is organization. The success of Carnot, the great war minister of the French Revolution, in these matters was such, that he is said to have *organized* victory. The necessity of organization being acknowledged where the forces to be contended against are physical, how much more essential it is in a work the influences of which are less visible and material, more subtle and spiritual.

Look at this from

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW:

If we consider the progress of Education as a science, an art, we will find that the rapid strides in the last decade which change the course of study of former years, call in appliances and resort to methods which a generation ago would have been hooted at, are such that the State recognizes their permanent influences and hastens to incorporate them into the systems in vogue. The Kindergartens for the child of three years, the object lessons for the lad, free hand, industrial and mechanical drawing for the youth, are no longer denied full admission into the ideal course of a rational system of education. Hundreds of teachers are without a knowledge of these new discoveries in teaching, and it becomes the duty of associations and organizations to promote the cause of education and advance the standard of the profession by such publications, and otherwise as will diffuse among the whole corps the discoveries and advances as rapidly as they are made known.

There is no time and no occasion more appropriate, I conceive to show the necessity of organization to carry out that declaration in our Constitution which states our object in part to be, to aim

TO ENCOURAGE THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

of mechanical and scientific ideas by the dissemination of useful knowledge.

The greatest lesson taught the American people this year is given by the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, AT PHILADELPHIA. The world's wisdom, skill, wealth and enterprise are there so arrayed that the place each nation or people occupies in civilization, whether it have to do with the use made of natural resources, with educational advantages, with manufacturing skill, or with artistic work, is readily perceived. England is seen excelling in this, France in that, Japan in Sculpture, America in Machinery and so, on through the galaxy there represented. It is a fact to be regretted, but nevertheless to be admitted, that in this Centennial Exhibition the

NEGROES OF THE UNITED STATES

as Americans, occupy a position which reflects neither enviable credit to the skill and ingenuity they are known to possess, nor adds lustre to the patriotism which has always characterized them in their strong devotion to America and American institutions; but on the other hand it must be apparent to the most prejudiced opponent, that this non-representation is the result of

NO INFLEXIBLE LAW

forbidding a creditable exhibit on their part, but the illustration of a rule to which the sculpture of Edmonia Lewis, the exhibits of Mr. Ashbourne, and the trinkets of the natives of the West Coast of Africa are pleasant and promising exceptions. The fact of this non-representation stands out, let the reason be what it may, and this is the most opportune moment for redeeming the race from the result of any probable negligence, any indifference, any rebuffs from the officials of the Exhibition, or any

INSUPERABLE OBSTACLES OF THE PAST

by preparatory steps for the future. We have here presented to our view so that we can study them, the mechanism, the manufactures, the art of the Universe. We can choose our field, occupy it, and work in our favor.

rite and chosen activities to such successful extent that the insignificance made by the non-representation of to-day proves an impetus to to-morrow's importance, worth and excellence. It is a matter of recollection that in the great World's fair held at London in 1851, the manufactured exhibits of England, great as she was in the World's commerce, fell in point of beauty, of design and artistic taste, far below those of continental Europe. What did England do? She organized her wonderful School of Design at Kensington, and the great fairs held since—especially at that in 1873 at Vienna—the improvement was more than marked. To-day at Philadelphia, England leads the world in her useful and decorative pottery, far eclipsing the brightest dreams of Palissy, Boottgher and Wedgwood. Our country will fare none the better in comparison with the countries of the Old World in many of our manufactured products, than England did in 1851; but the far seeing have already commenced the work of organization, and at least one practical result of the proposed American Museum at Trenton, where all the technical art instruction will be specially given, will be found in the increasing excellence of this and other American manufactured goods.

These two illustrations should suggest their own application. I dare not to go into details. The present contrast being acknowledged the successful expedients employed by other people are pointed out. "What man has done man can do." Remember that, and at the same time recollect with patience, that the wide reaching, far extending and diversified achievements of modern civilization are the work of many years.

If the work of organization be so important in the work of education and the development of artistic mechanical skill and ingenuity, it is no less true of that agency by which these results are garnered up and so arranged and systematized that they rest not in the mind and muscle of a few, but readily become the property of the reading public. But as the committee on Publication has no doubt considered this subject thoroughly, and a paper on a topic relative to it prepared by the Chairman of that committee will be read, I forbear from further remarks on this point.

Lastly by the

HISTORICAL FEATURE

of our Association which aims at the collection of a historical library, opportunity is not only furnished for examining the vast material upon which theories of a philosophy of history have been based, but an equal opportunity is presented of so studying mankind that the special needs of our case may be thoroughly understood and the course to be followed adapted thereto.

It has long since been universally accepted that wherever a plan can be dispensed with and counted for nothing, in human development it saves from much waste of effort. It is far better to follow the order of nature than the hap hazard of circumstances. As in the development of an individual so in that of a people, in proportion as their specific differences are understood, and the laws of progres complied with, will there be a real ascent in the scale of civilization and the fulfilment of their destiny promoted.

Important above this aim, the *work of organization* by which it is made possible, is the *duty* in hand,

To conclude: The first work of our Association, and to which our organization must be directed, is to arouse the people to the necessity of the education of the masses; to impress upon them the duty of both parent and the State to give to every child in the community at least a thorough knowledge of the elements of the English branches; to see to it that the schools are well filled and that none but the best teachers are employed. To do this it is essential to spread our organization all over the State, in cities, towns and villages; to call public meetings and by every possible means set the State a glow with that enthusiasm for education which was characteristic of the race immediately at the close of the war. It may indeed not be an easy matter to quicken into rapid currents the torpid and sluggish stream, or swelling the slowly heaving tide by a single thrust into its waters; it is necessary for the Storm King pouring down from surcharged clouds stirring up the waters from the inmost depths to change the current. So with us the work is an aggressive one; strong arguments expressed in plain unmistakable language must be employed and used, as battering rams if necessary, to brake down and crush everything in the way of thoroughly arousing the people upon the importance of IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Christianity needs her churches, her temples, Religion her synagogues, her mosques, and even with these there needs be an awakening, a revival now and then, to promote their interest. If religion needs these appliances, certainly education cannot do without them. The people being aroused to the full appreciation of the work of the State, we must see to it that the best teachers are provided for our schools. It is hardly fair to complain on the score of the material which our schools have been hitherto taught for the past is beyond recall; but we can *labor*, and it is our duty to labor to the end that the State affords ample facilities through first-class Normal Schools for the preparation of efficient teachers, teachers who will suffer not in comparison with those of Bridgewater, Oswego, or Millersville—and taught not only such studies as they have previously had in certain schools which by courtesy have been called Normal, but similar to those schools the curriculum of which embraces the sciences and the languages.

The time has passed when the arbitrary limit to aspiration and attainment is to continue by the existence of the low grade schools which alone characterized the past decade. They have done the work and much of it, well; but with Wellesley and Smith, Cornell and Johns Hopkins following upon Holyoake and Vassar, Yale and Harvard, it is the duty to advance, even in our Normal Schools not with the pace of students, but to place the standard beyond, and let the student work to it. The legislature, I have no doubt, will receive with due consideration any well digested and matured proposition for the establishment of a Normal School with a collegiate course in prospect, which a Committee of this Association may present.

With regard to the encouragement of the training of the Youth in trades, mercantile and mechanical callings it is no less our duty to exert a strong healthy influence, than it is to the encouragement of popular education in the public schools. The need for an impetus which will supply the abscence of a powerful motive, prevalent in the days of slavery, is greater with regard to trades for the youth, than for the schools for the masses. Though limited in number below the demand, provided with teachers below the standard, open for a few months they exist nevertheless and do a great deal of good; but in this matter of trades, there exists

NOT A SINGLE INSTITUTION.

that has primarily for its object the imparting of an industrial education. It is true the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute incidentally furnishes instruction in a few of the trades to males, and the Moore Street Industrial School promises when once established to begin the work; but the field is wide and extended, one in which the pioneer work has not been accomplished. To it, I direct your attention, and to the stronger argument which the attitude of Trades Union, upon the question of apprenticeship presents in favor of some immediate, prompt, effective action.

For the better guarantee of co-operation by the public, and the proper recognition of our labors in the educational, the statistical, and the historical features of our Association, it is our interest as well as a safeguard, to secure at the earliest opportunity the incorporation of our Association with such powers as will enable us to carry out the three fold designs of our organization.

In conclusion: Bear in mind that mere sentiment becomes passive; that results are to be gained by action; and our success will be measured, not by annual meetings telegraphed over the country, with flattering accounts of eloquent or logical addresses, rhetorical resolves, but by the successes we achieve in the preliminary objects to which we direct our attention as incidental and collateral to the full growth and development of our movement.

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TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

The kindly intentioned expressions made by correspondents though our columns and those contained in private letters are exceedingly flattering to the Editor and the Publisher of THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, but *they alone* will not make this or any other paper a success. Our friends will testify in no better way their appreciation of our effort to build up a correct healthy public sentiment, than by working for, and securing an increased list of subscribers. A *very little* effort on the part of our true friends will put the permanence of this enterprise beyond question. We need at least one strong paper in this State, owned and controlled mainly or wholly by colored men, which while thoroughly and boldly a champion of the cause of the race, fails not at the same time to be a weekly Journal devoted to Politics, Literature, and Current Events.

If each subscriber will just get us one subscriber for three months on trial—and who cannot do that, we will double our circulation, and quadruple the power and influence of our paper.

Although there are not now in this country any journals similarly conducted and controlled as THE ADVOCATE which, independent of church or denominational co-operation, may be called national organs, the prospect for journalism among colored men is the more cheering, that all over the country weekly papers of a local influence are being established and in some places relatively flourishing.

The colored people of New York have the *Progressive American*, now in its *sixth year*; the Kentuckians have the *American Citizen*, a sprightly weekly, well edited and with its advertising columns apparently liberally patronized; in St. Louis they recently commenced the *Tribune*: the *Colored Radical* looms up from Leavenworth, Kansas; the *Enterprise* has been started at Indianapolis; and the *Declaration* comes forth from Cincinnati,—even Delaware has her *Peninsula Advocate*. If these papers can exist in their respective states, why not THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE in a state which has a larger colored population than that of all of the States in which these papers are issued?

We appeal to the traditional pride of Virginians to rally to the support of THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, teachers and preachers especially, to build up our cause. We need active agents all over the state.

Our terms are are $2.00 a year, $1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months, *payable in advance.*

Give us a *thousand* subscribers. Do this at *once* and we assure you, without going into details *a better* paper containing articles from the pens of our best writers. In the mean while due prominence will be given in our columns to the pending canvass, and our best efforts put forth for the success of HAYES AND WHEELER.

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To every subscriber of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE for six months, we will send *free* by return mail, on receipt of $1.00, a photograph of the new LINCOLN MONUMENT, cabinet size, admirably suitable for framing.

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TAKE NOTICE.

The VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold its next regular meeting, Monday evening, Sept. 4th, at their headquarters, ROOM 49, 3rd FLOOR, Le Droit Building at 7½ o'clock sharp, for active work.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday, June 5th, until further notice, the Ferry Boats will run according to the following schedule:

Leave Washington: 6, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30, and 11.30, a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15 and 7 p. m.

Leave Alexandria: 6, 7.30, 8.30 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, and 7 p. m.

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WASHINGTON DOTS.

Tournament and Carnival at Highland Grove, Sept. 4th.

Barbecue 15th st. Church, Aug. 30.

The new school house, 1st and Delaware ave., should have been called "Ambush." It would have been a graceful tribute to the memory of a very worthy man. The education of *some* people has been of such a nature that it is impossible to get into their thick heads the idea of honoring a *colored* man.

A large excursion of The Friends of Temperance, from Petersburg, Va., arrived in here on Tuesday morning. There were seven coaches.

The Treasurer of the Waverly Club, after his little tilt with Pedro, is recuperating his severely taxed powers at the Centennial.

Our handsome friend L. M. enjoys the lovely windings of Rock Creek, and knows all of the cosy nooks—so the girls say.

Charlie that's a neat rig you drive.

W. A. is looking very pale, and has not yet discarded the crutches, the romantic ones compare him to "Juan," after his shipwreck.—

"On his thin worn cheek
A purple hectic play'd, like dying day
On the snow-top of distant hills, the streak
Of sufferance yet upon his forehead lay,
Where the blue veins look'd shadowy, shrunk and weak."

Others, not so kindly disposed have dubbed him Asmodeus.

The picnic at Loeffler's Grove, in aid of St. Augustin's church, was a financial success, but the enjoyment was somewhat marred by a gang of roughs who indulged in several fights.

The managers of the picnic would not allow "round dancing," but they said nothing against the sale of liquor.

Our Salons are again awake.

The Solons without an election, a re-organization, or any agitation of some kind are nothing. This time they want the School Board re-organized, and a large delegation headed by some of our prominent business men, waited on the honorable Commissioners of the District, to request a change. We did not see the name of of a colored man mentioned as being of the delegation, yet the delegation ventured to suggest the names of several persons to take the places of the colored members of the present Board. The delegation deserve thanks for the *sudden* interest they have taken in the schools, but as far as the colored people are concerned, they are competent to speak as to who shall represent them. It is high time that this custom of *self-constituted* committees pretending to speak for the colored people, was stopped.

QUIZ.

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(THE SPIRIT OF '76.)
WILLIAMS & MIDDLETON,
Ladies and Gentlemen's
DINING SALOON,
No. 350 Pennsylvania Ave.,
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MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
☞ Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars furnished on call.

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PRICES REASONABLE; ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS,
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Alexandria Advertisements.

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☞ The Bar is constantly supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. Meals at all hours. GIVE ME A CALL.

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Livery & Sale Stable,
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WM. H. THORNTON, Proprietor.
☞ Horses and Carriages at all hours.
Special attention given to the sale of horses.

ICE CREAM.

J. S. FORCE'S CELEBRATED ROCK ICE CREAM will carry three miles in paper. Cream of all flavors and of the best quality will be furnished from one to one thousand quarts. Families, Evening Sociables, Pic-nics, &c., supplied on the most reasonable terms. Also a large stock of Confectionery. Ice Cream Parlors second floor, especially for Ladies.

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Alexandria Advertisements.

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S. K. LEE,
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Groceries & Provisions
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WOOD AND COAL,
Corner Columbus & Gibbon Sts.,
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FOR THE SUMMER.
H. BRENGLE'S
Ice Cream Parlors,
No. 129 King Street,
ARE NOW OPEN
☞ Ice Cream, Water Ices, Soda Water, Cakes, Pies, Fruit and Confectionary always on hand. Orders promptly attended to and families supplied.

GEORGE N. DUFFEY & CO.,
Clock and Watch Makers,
No. 127½ King Street,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

ARTHUR WHITE,
Barber & Hair Dresser,
CAMERON ST. NEAR FAIRFAX,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

HARLOW BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES And Liquors,
Corner Cameron and Royal Sts.,
ALEXANDRIA, VA,

Richmond Advertisements.

HOW TO GET HOMES.
Virginia Building & Saving Co.
Chartered March 28, 1876.
Par Value of each Share.....$200.
Monthly Payment on each Share $1.

OFFICERS.
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Wm. L. Johnson.
Jas. E. Farrer, James Adams, E. Archer. } Trustees.
H. B. Fry, Solicitor.

The object of this Company is to accumulate a fund to enable its members to purchase houses, lots and farms, improve lands and remove encumbrances from real estate. This Company will also erect buildings for sale.

The Company is not confined to any particular locality, but its workings will extend anywhere within the limits of the State of Virginia.

Stockholders are entitled to a loan of two hundred dollars on each share of stock, payable in equal monthly payments, with 6 per cent. interest.

Stockholders may pay their monthly dues in advance, and receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for advance payments of not less than six or more than twelve months.

Every poor man can... or farm, and pay... pays rent.

All information... the office of the Co...

Address the cash... of the Company, No. ...
RICHMOND, ...

A Land of Wonders.

Among the many descriptions of sights and scenes in California, the following, we think it will be admitted, is one of the most graphic and realistic. It is from the pen of B. P. Shillaber, Esq., of Boston, Mass., known to the world as "Mrs. Partington," and composed a part of a recent private letter to one of the editors of the *Times and Dispatch*, Reading, Pa.:

I have had a grand time in California, and seen more in the brief space of two months than ordinary tourists would in six. I had friends there with means and disposition to have me see the State at its best, and so I was on the go continually, seeing the grandest objects and enjoying everything "to the top of my bent." I cannot give you, even in brief, an idea of that great State, with but little more than half as many inhabitants as there are in the city of New York. As the old gentleman said of matrimony, who was married at sixty: "It is a big thing." Big waters, big mountains, big mines, big wheat fields, big people—everything massive and mountainous. All are grandly hospitable, and wealth puts on no airs on account of plethoric pockets. We call people wealthy here who have attained a competency. There an income of $500,000 a month is somewhat common, and one I was told touched $1,000,000. I saw piled up in a private bank silver bricks enough to equal, in cubic measurement, a half cord of wood, sawed in threes. I saw one wheat field of 14,000 acres, owned by one man, and this was but part of a continuous valley of such, without a fence, extending for thirty miles, with a width of from twelve to twenty miles. I saw the big trees of Calaveras and brought home with me diameters from twenty-two to thirty-two feet—saw them measured myself. I went down among the orange groves of southern California, with which were growing almonds, grapes, pomegranates, figs, coffee, pepper along side of fruits of the North, growing luxuriantly. I saw here a woman one hundred and thirty-seven years old, who was mother of several children when the old church there was dedicated in 1771. I rode over seven hundred miles of the Pacific ocean, so-called, but such a sea I never saw seesaw as I saw in that. I saw a petroleum well gushing to the ocean's surface and spreading for miles with a smell like 500,000 kerosene lamps. I went through the Golden Gate, which in this day of office-making and office-holding has no one to take charge of it. I rode to the top of Mount Diablo in a carriage, and saw from the summit almost as much as Thackeray's "Little Billee" did from the mast: "Jerusalem and Madagascar and North and South Amerikee." One of the sublimest views I ever saw from 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The atmosphere was clear and the view uninterrupted for hundreds of miles, comprehending the ocean, the Sierras, Mount Shasta and the vast wheat plains, veined by rivers, stretching at our feet, with bays and lakes sparkling in the sun and towns dotted along, with individual clearings that seemed like gardens in the distance and beautiful with green and blossom. What a picture this was! When I reached the summit I felt an emotion akin to that of Ensign Stebbings when he stood for the first time on Mount Washington—waving his hat, he exclaimed: "Attention, the universe!" It was a scene never to be forgotten. I hardly dare to tell these wonders lest I am met as Iagoo was in Hiawatha: "Kaw! what lies you tell us; do not think that we believe them."

Anecdote of Lord Nelson.

When Lord Nelson gained the great victory of Copenhagen, he silenced the sand batteries by his broadsides; but he found out that one or more of his ships were in shallow water. It was, therefore, deemed expedient to send a letter to the crown prince of Denmark to demand a cessation of hostilities in order to spare further effusion of blood. The letter being written and neatly folded, Lord Nelson sent for a stick of sealing wax. It so happened that he who was sent on the commission had his head taken off by a cannon ball. This was reported to Nelson. "Send another messenger for the wax," said he. It was observed to him that there were wafers on the table. "Send for the sealing wax," he repeated. It was done and the letter was sealed. Some one said: "May I take the liberty of asking why, under so hot a fire, and after such an accident, you attached so much importance to a circumstance apparently trifling?" He replied: "If I had made use of a wafer, it would have been still wet when the letter was presented to the crown prince; he would have inferred that the letter was sent off in a hurry, and that we had some pressing occasion for it. The wax tells no tales."

An Immense Farm.

The Dalrymple farm, at Casselton, Dakota Territory, numbers 30,000 acres, 1,300 of which were sown to wheat this season. Harvesting was done in a week, with the aid of nine self-binders, twelve men following each machine, and wheat as fast as it was st of breaking, sow- and marketing is re, and as the yield shels per acre, the $7,000. Next year e sown to wheat. One are employed during the ason, the furrows being es long.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Secretary Morrill has concluded a contract with the syndicate (headed by the Rothschilds and embracing the principal American bankers), by which it is to take $40,000,000 of the new four and one-half per cent. loan at gold par less one-half per cent. commission..... There is no hope of Cardinal Antonelli's recovery. He was the Pope's chief adviser..... Congressional nominations: Iowa, eighth district, Andrew Hastie, Greenback; Illinois, eighth, Greenbury L. Fort, Dem.; Illinois, tenth, John H. Hungate, Dem.; Michigan, ninth, John H. Kilbourne, Dem.; Michigan, first, Henry M. Suffield, Rep.; Virginia, third, G. C. Walker, Conservative; Ohio, sixth, Frank H. Hurd, Dem.; Alabama, fifth, R. T. Sigon, Dem.; Missouri, twelfth, John M. Glover, Dem.; Pennsylvania, twenty-fifth, Geo. A. Jenks, Dem.; West Virginia, second, B. F. Martin, Dem..... In the free-to-all race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Goldsmith Maid won the first heat in 2.16¼, distancing Lulu, Smuggler and Judge Fullerton, all of whom acted very badly. Bodine was the Maid's only contestant for the other heats, which were trotted in 2.18¼ and 2.20..... S. W. Crawford, a quack doctor, confined in jail at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., for poisoning a citizen, was taken out at night by a masked mob and hanged..... The final heat between the crews of the Atalanta club and Columbia college, for the amateur championship, at Philadelphia, resulted in a foul, and on a second attempt one of Columbia's boys was disabled by cramps, and the Atalantas pulled over the course alone.

A horrible scene occurred at the execution of the murderer Murphy, at Dayton, Ohio. The rope first broke and dropped him on the scaffold, and as he swung off the second time he clutched the sheriff with such force as to require the exertions of several men to break his hold. He had confessed his guilt previous to the execution..... Prince Milan, of Servia, asks for peace on the *ante bellum status*..... The White Cross steamer C. F. Funchs, running between New York and Antwerp, was burned at sea with her entire cargo. The passengers were all rescued. Loss half a million dollars..... Speaker Kerr's funeral took place in New Albany, Ind., and was attended by a large number of public men..... During a drunken quarrel between James McGrath and his wife in a Jersey City tenement, the husband was struck on the head and knocked out of a window by a carbine in the hands of his wife, which resulted in his death. The woman received injuries which will result fatally.... The first cable having been stretched between the New York and Brooklyn piers of the proposed bridge, a man crossed in a chair lashed to the wire.

George Adams was arrested in Buffalo for wrecking trains near Fairport, N. Y. He is the man who stopped a train at night, recently, claiming to have discovered men removing one of the rails. He now confesses to having removed the rail himself. He also threw a train down an embankment near the same spot, and a few days previous wrecked a train on the Lake Shore road..... The large sugar refinery of Ockerschausen Bros., in New York, was destroyed by fire, with heavy loss. .... The Trades savings bank of New York has been closed by the bank examiner on account of a deficiency..... Gens. Terry and Crook are following an Indian trail which is two miles wide, being the largest ever seen. It is doubtful if they will overtake the savages..... A $200,000 fire in Savannah destroyed Kelley's block and Stoddard's stores..... A conspiracy against the rule of King Alfonso was discovered at Pampeluna, Spain, and two sergeants implicated were instantly shot.

Another Catholic church has been sacked and its congregation massacred in China. This time it occurred in Ning-Kone-Fou..... Several persons who were engaged in the lynching of Williams, in Augusta, Ga., have been arrested and held for murder..... The immense mills of the American hosiery company, at Amsterdam, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, involving a heavy loss, on which the insurance amounts to $80,000..... After a fight of two days the Turks gained a decisive victory over the Servians at Nissa..... A pier of the New Jersey Central railroad, at Elizabethport, was consumed by fire, together with seventy-five cars loaded with coal. Loss, $50,000..... Nominations for Congress: Pennsylvania, twentieth district, John Walls, Dem.; Arkansas, second, W. F. Slemens, Dem.... Francisco Peralto, the Californian, failed by seven minutes to ride 105 miles in five hours at Buffalo.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Hoosac tunnel line places the total receipts for the year ending July 1, at $79,391, and the expenses at $44,705. The last half year's freighting has almost doubled.... The four strongest companies in the broken coal combination sold at auction in New York 500,000 tons of coal at prices averaging about $2.10 a ton below previous rates..... Spain is to send twenty-four thousand men to Cuba before winter. They will be armed with Krupp guns..... The revolt in San Domingo still continues. The town of Azua having declared for Baez has been blockaded by the government..... The president of the state of Costa Rica, Panama, has been deposed by the military, and Herrera put in his place temporarily..... Congressional nominations: Pennsylvania, eighth district, Hiester Clymer, Dem.; sixteenth, O. H. Reighard, Dem.; twenty-sixth, L. A. Mackey, Dem.; twenty-ninth, A. G. Egbert, Dem.; twentieth, J. S. Thompson, Rep.; first, John S. Thackera, Dem.; second, Chas. H. Gibson, Dem.; third, Samuel J. Randall, Dem.; fourth, John J. T. School, Dem:.... The block in San Francisco bounded by Brannan, Townsend, Third and Fourth streets, was almost entirely consumed by fire, rendering homeless over two hundred poor families. The losses will aggregate $500,000.

The Democratic State Convention met in Saratoga, and after selecting the Presidential electors, unanimously nominated by acclamation Horatio Seymour for governor. The platform ratifies the nominations of the St. Louis convention, and declares a settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, the frugal expenditure, and the administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious necessity of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of this Union. It declares that the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, while it insures the vote of New York, will be approved throughout the Union as the incarnation of the vital issue and the guarantee of a successful achievement of the work of national reorganization and reform. That the party reaffirms the principles set forth in their Syracuse convention of 1874 and the national convention of 1876. It condemns all interference with the Constitutional amendments and all violations of law, holding that all the people in all the States alike, regardless of race, color or condition, are entitled to equal protection; and that all disturbers of the public order and peace should be adequately punished. Recommends the people to ratify at the coming election the two Constitutional amendments for securing henceforth a more economical and efficient administration of the prisons and the canals of the State, and for enforcing upon their officers a stricter accountability to the people. Also favors such a reduction of tolls as will be of best advantage to the State and the men engaged in canal traffic. It concludes by stating, that as American citizens and Democrats devoted to the union and the equality of the States, and to the honor and good name of the Federal government, we hereby enter our solemn protest against the recent order of the secretary of war, approved by the President of the United States, to place government troops in the Southern States with a view to intimidate the people and to control their elections. A government by the bayonet to take the place of a government through the ballot is an outrage which demands the condemnation of all who love republican freedom and hate despotic power.

The great international four-oared contest at Philadelphia was contested by so many crews that it was necessary to divide them up and row three in a heat; the victors of one day being the contestants for the next. The first heat was rowed by the Eurekas, of Newark, N. J.; Argonautas, of Bergen Point, N. J., and the Dublin University crew, which was won by the Eurekas in 9.26¼; being a complete surprise, as the others were the favorites. The Yale College crew won the second heat over the Vesper and Crescent crews, of Philadelphia, in 9.02¾. The Columbia College crew won the third heat in 9.11, beating the Elizabeth crew of Portsmouth, Va., the Quaker City crew having withdrawn. The fourth heat resulted in a victory for the Beaverwycks, of Albany, over the Falcons, of Burlington, N. J., and Duquesnes, of Allegheny City, Pa.; time, 9.14. The Malta crew, of Philadelphia, withdrew from the fifth heat, leaving an easy victory for the Watkins (N. Y.) crew, whose only competitor was the Pennsylvania crew, of Philadelphia; time, 9.06¼. The sixth heat was contested by the most formidable of all the crews, namely: London rowing club and Northwesterns, of Riverdale, Illinois, the Atalantas, of New York, withdrawing on account of sickness. The Londoners won in 8.55, the Northwesterns making 8.59¼. The seventh heat was an easy victory for the Cambridge (England) University crew over the Oneidas, of Burlington, N. J., in 9.06¾. In the second day's races, in the first heat the Eureka crew was beaten by the Beaverwycks in 9.07. The Columbia crew having withdrawn from the contest of the second heat on account of sickness, left an easy success for the Watkins crew over Cambridge in 9.01¼, the stroke of the Englishmen giving out before reaching the goal. The third heat was contested by the London crew and Yale College four, and resulted in a victory for the Londoners in 8.51¼; Yale being but one second behind. The time was the fastest ever made on the river, and was enthusiastically cheered by an immense crowd of spectators. The last of the series was rowed the third day by the Londoners, Beaverwycks and Watkins. Although the race was generally conceded to the foreigners, to the surprise of every one the Beaverwycks came in first in 9.06, the Londoners second in 9.06¼. The poor time is accounted for by the roughness of the water and a strong wind.

The Mysteries of Courtship and Marriage.

It is a singular fact, says a Parisian writer, that a man generally requires very different qualities in a wife from those he admires in a sweetheart. While a lover, he expected to see his future wife neatly and stylishly dressed whenever he chose to call, either morning or evening, and the girl busied her little brain all day in efforts to please his taste. If he left town for a few days, he sent letters full of sweet nothings that filled her soul with joy. Then came delightful rambles in the moonlight, and hours spent in charming *tete-a-tetes* after the family had retired, when the two saw no one but each other in their world of love.

Alas! that such bliss must ever be dispelled. Time brought preparations for the approaching wedding; for this devoted couple imagined that their happiness could not be complete until the hymeneal knot was tied.

So the wedding and honeymoon were soon over, and the parties settled into the matter-of-fact part of life. The bride knows nothing of housekeeping. Since her school days she has spent her time in studying the tastes of her lover, which certainly seemed to incline toward dress and sentimentality.

Now, alas! she discovers that his stomach demands food of the best quality; and because she knows not how to cater to his palate his love seems to be waning. While he is vainly trying to appease his hunger with sour bread and burned steak, little does he appreciate the sweet nonsense and honeyed words which used to be so satisfying to his sentimental nature.

Ah, men are so unreasonable! They expect to find every quality of excellence in the women they marry, yet have not penetration sufficient to choose the most worthy. To shine in society, to exhibit every feminine accomplishment, both at home and abroad, are duties which they require in the women they marry; and what have they to give in return? It seems impossible that these delicate attentions which characterize the lover should be so withdrawn by the husband.

The other day, when I heard a neighbor demanding his dinner in not the most pleasant tone, I thought: "Can it be possible that he ever played the ardent lover to that pale, dejected woman, whom he calls his wife?"

The lover who could scarcely tear himself away from his sweetheart at midnight is the same man now who leaves his wife to spend her evenings as best she may, while he passes the hours in doubtful enjoyment.

Ah! how soon men forget the solemn vow to love and cherish till death! And how many women regret that the charming delusions of courtship were ever exchanged for the unpleasant realities of marriage.

The New Way.

Mattie Strickland, daughter of ex-Congressman Strickland of Michigan, and Leo Miller, whose marriage by an original rite attracted attention a year ago, sent the following communication to the Chicago newspapers: Edwin Miller-Strickland is the name given to a son born to Leo Miller and Mattie Strickland, at Castle Rock, Minn. The new social order proposes to compound the terminating surnames of parents in the children, and perpetuate the name of the mother instead of the father. Every child would thus bear its father's and mother's name, but in the next generation the father's name would be dropped. This arrangement is in harmony with nature, and far more just than the present system.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless. *

Dr. Farr, an eminent English physician, computes the average number of deaths on the basis of official tables of mortality, and shows that out of 1,000,000 of people only 223 will live to round out a century. The last of the million, he says, will die in his 108th year.

The perspiration to great extent depurates the blood, that is, it carries off its impurities. If the pores become obstructed, those impurities, when they do not remain latent in the circulation, cause eruptions. The remedy for this state of things is GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

Ask for Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye. *

Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world. *

Contagious diseases, such as horse ail, glander, etc., may be prevented by the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. Persons traveling with horses should take note of this. *

BROOKS, Me., Sept. 7, 1870.

Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much, and only at some light business, and then only with great caution.

Seven years ago, the past spring, I had a severe attack of diphtheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to work or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of Peruvian Syrup, I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the Syrup until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health, and have remained so to this day.

I attribute my present health entirely to the use of Peruvian Syrup, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results. Yours truly,

CHARLES E. PEARCY.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08¾	@	10
Common to Good Texans	07¾	@	08
Milch Cows	40	@	$70 00
Hogs—Live	08¾	@	08¾
" Dressed	07¾	@	08¾
Sheep	04	@	05¾
Lambs	06	@	07
Cotton—Middling	11¾	@	12
Flour—Extra Western	5 15	@	6 50
" State Extra	5 15	@	6 40
Wheat—Red Western	1 15	@	1 15
" No. 2 Spring	1 00	@	1 05
Rye—State	82	@	85
Barley—State	95	@	95
Barley Malt	1 10	@	1 30
Oats—Mixed Western	40	@	40
Corn—Mixed Western	56	@	57
Hay, per cwt	60	@	95
Straw, per cwt	45	@	75
Hops	6@ 25	@	75 12 @ 20
Pork—Mess	16 40	@	16 50
Lard	09¾	@	09¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	15 00	@	17 00
" No. 2, new	7 50	@	8 00
" Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@	5 50
" Herring, Scaled, per box	20	@	30
Petroleum—Crude	14¾	@	15 Refined, 25
Wool—California Fleece	14	@	25
" Texas "	16	@	25
" Australian "	35	@	41
Butter—State	30	@	30
" Western Dairy	28	@	30
" Western Yellow	26	@	27
" Western Ordinary	15	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	08	@	10¾
" Skimmed	03	@	05
" Western	03	@	08
Eggs—State	20	@	21

BUFFALO.

Flour	5 75	@	9 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 22	@	1 22
Corn—Mixed	48	@	49
Oats	33	@	33
Rye	68	@	68
Barley	—	@	—

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	08	@	08
Sheep	02½	@	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	09	@	09¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75	@	6 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 15	@	1 18
Rye	80	@	80
Corn—Yellow	56	@	57
" Mixed	51	@	54
Oats—Mixed	30	@	33
Petroleum—Crude	17¼	@	18 Refined, 26

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., Reopens September 13. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, the Classics, and English Branches. For Circulars apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres., P. M. A.

CHOICE
FARMING LANDS
The *best* and *cheapest* in market, on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, in Eastern Nebraska, for sale on long time and low rates of interest. Secure a home now. Full information about lands, prices, etc.; also new descriptive pamphlet, new number of *Pioneer* sent free to all applicants. Add's O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

Mammoth Rye,
A new variety, entirely distinct from our common rye. It was first found four years since growing wild on the Humboldt River, Nevada, since which time it has been successfully cultivated wherever tried. It yields 75 Bushels to the acre and makes a superior flour, and the bread is unequaled by that made of the best wheat flour. One bushel was harvested this year, equal in quality to what was sown from 1 lb. in Hardin Co., Ohio. I am now offering it for sale for the first time, at the following prices: 1 lb. packages, 50 cents, 2½ lbs. packages, $1, 10 lbs., $3. 30 cents per lb. for all quantities from 10 to 80 lb. Sacks holding from 80 to 90 lbs. at 25 cents per lb. If orders are sent by mail 8 cents per lb. must be added to these prices.
☞ Samples by mail on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.
Address, I. R. ROGERS,
133 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

If you want to do your own printing,

a new or make money, send for a Circular. If you want a Specimen Book of Type, &c., send three cents. Where the other manufacturers in the business, and have the cheapest and best hand and self-inking printing presses. We will a year for TWO DOLLARS, and a correspondingly cheap for FIVE DOLLARS. Address
YOUNG AMERICA PRESS CO., 53 Murray St., New York.

AGENTS wanted, on salary or commission. New business. Address J. B. MASKEY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Traveling Salesmen and for every county. Liberal Salary or commission. Gem Manuf'g Co. St. Louis.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 a Day at home. Costly Outfit for all. Chromo & Novelty Catal. sent free. Felton & Co., 119 Nassau st., N.Y.

Picture of next President sent free. KENDALL & Co., Boston, Mass.

$2 OUTFIT FREE. Best Chance Yet. Write at Once. COLLINS & CO., 2 Clinton Place, N.Y.

20 a Week Salary guaranteed to male & female. Send stamp for circulars. E. M. Bodine, Indianap's, Ind.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

SAWS FILED easily, $2. New machine. Stamp for illust. circulars. E. ROTH, New Oxford, Pa.

Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. W. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O

ENGINEERS AND ENGINE OWNERS should all understand the Allen Governor. Illustrated Circular sent free. S. B. ALLEN, Boston.

$175 IN GOLD given away to every agent. Circulars free. Samples 25 cts. Empire Novelty Co., 307 Broadway, New York.

CAMPAIGN Pictures of TILDEN and HAYES, 22x28 inches. Sample copy, by mail, 50 cents. Large Discounts to Agents. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Add'ss JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. *Sample Watch and Outfit Free to Agents.* Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

Agents Wanted.—Twenty 9x11 Mounted Chromos for $1. 2 samples by mail, post-paid, 25c. CONTINENTAL CHROMO CO., 37 Nassau Street, New York.

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